

6.2.9 Peak Hour Demand and Capacity Margin, Summer and Winter by NERC Region (MW)

Region	Sub-region	Summer 2006 (1)			Winter 2005/2006 (2)		
		Peak Hour Demand	Month	Capacity Margin (3)	Peak Hour Demand	Month	Capacity Margin (3)
ERCOT	-	62,339	August	12%	47,948	December	21%
FRCC	-	45,751	August	10%	43,413	February	19%
MRO	-	47,892	July	4%	39,045	February	16%
NPCC	-	63,241	August	13%	46,828	December	38%
NPCC	New England	28,130	August	10%	21,768	December	34%
NPCC	New York	35,111	August	16%	25,060	December	42%
RFC	-	191,920	August	11%	153,600	December	33%
SERC	-	198,831	August	11%	158,984	February	30%
SERC	Central	41,976	August	8%	34,640	February	27%
SERC	Delta	27,620	August	17%	21,442	December	42%
SERC	Gateway	19,313	July	12%	14,511	December	43%
SERC	Southeastern	47,535	August	15%	38,466	February	31%
SERC	VACAR	62,608	August	7%	50,804	February	29%
SPP	-	42,556	July	12%	31,764	December	33%
WECC	-	142,096	July	11%	107,493	December	29%
WECC	AZ-NM-SNV	30,111	July	14%	17,130	December	47%
WECC	CA-MX US	62,324	July	9%	40,537	December	25%
WECC	NWPP	38,753	July	27%	40,298	December	29%
WECC	RMPA	10,908	July	12%	9,528	December	24%
U.S. TOTAL		776,193	July	13%	609,564	December	31%

Note(s): 1) Summer Demand includes the months of June, July, August, and September. 2) Winter Demand includes December of the previous year and January-March of the current year. 3) Capacity Margin is the amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load as a percentage of net capacity resources. Net Capacity Resources: Utility- and IPP-owned generating capacity that is existing or in various stages of planning or construction, less inoperable capacity, plus planned capacity purchases from other resources, less planned

Source(s): NERC, Electricity Supply and Demand Database 2007, November 2007, Tables used: Capacity and Demand 1990-2007 and Monthly Demand and Energy 1997-2007.